

# The Daily Gazetteer:

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29. 1740.

9:1479.

To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq

SIR,



**F**IRMLY believing that you would admit of a Correspondent, whose sole Aim was at closing those Breaches which the miserable Divisions among ourselves have too long kept open, I have sent you the enclosed, equally persuaded, that if you judge it conducive to so valuable

an End the Author will not stand in need of farther Apology for giving you the Trouble of it.

The Peace of the Publick ought to be, and certainly always will be the Concern of every Friend to his Country; therefore the Men who appear with Rage and Fury, prompting us to fall out with our Government, and pull one another to Pieces, cannot, unless we are determined upon our own Destruction, be adhered to as Friends to their Country. They must themselves have a very contemptible Opinion of the People of Britain, to believe there is a Man of Sense in the Nation, who does not perceive that such Persons are rather influenced by Private Interest, or more Criminal Motives, than by the generous disinterested Love of their Country they pretend to; and which so evidently appears in a thousand Instances to be but mere Pretences in them, that they are become less able than ever of imposing upon or doing Mischief to the Publick.

No Man can be said to pursue the true Interest of his Country, and be a real Friend to it, but the Man who contributes as much as 'tis in his Power to cultivate and establish the Publick Tranquillity. 'Tis Peace and Union at Home must make Great Britain formidable Abroad: These alone can render us prosperous and happy, and the Dread of those who would be willing to improve our Divisions to our Ruin.

If to this Touchstone we were to bring the elaborate Speeches, Pamphlets, Dissertations, Instructions, Sonnets, and Sneers, with the long *Et cetera* of Patriot Performances which the Town has been pester'd with, till it almost nauseates their very Name, what miserable Work would it make with them; what an immoderate Chaff would immediately be discover'd in the new-fangled Patriotism of our Day!—Patriotism which has long been the Abhorrence or Terror of good Men; as threatening to make us a Prey to the first Enemy who had Hands and a Heart to lay hold of us:—Patriotism solely supported by Falshood and unsufferable Insolence, or displayed in such shameful Scenes of Buffoonery, as no Times in the Memory of Man, or Histories can parallel.

Those who have been or are principally concerned in Transactions of so pernicious a Tendency, 'twould be the Height of Folly in me, Sir, to imagine any Thing said here could prevail with them to lay down their Arms, and join in healing these National Breaches which their mis-supported Accusations have been the sole Cause of. The Pen of an Angel would be ineffectual to make them come into so salutary a Scheme; whilst they have the Weakness, to say no words of it, to expect that their Sovereign will join in their Resentments, and give Way to their gratifying their Revenge;—a Diabolical Passion, which they have long and ardently wish'd to have gratify'd: But this is no less than expecting that his Majesty may, some Time or other, become a Party against the Interest of his Kingdom; and against the Peace and Honour of his own Government.—*But the Work may be done without them.*

The Times could be named, Sir, in former Reigns, when the Prince having, for Reasons of State, thought fit to dismiss a Servant, or change more Hands in the Administration; the Person, or Persons so dismissed, submitted. 'Twas then looked upon as a Misfortune to lose their Prince's Favour; and each Man by his modest and dutiful Behaviour shew'd that he stood ready, and express'd his Willingness to deserve the Return of it.

These did not turn Malecontents and Incendiaries! These did not turn the Affections of the People! set them against their SOVEREIGN! and throw the Nation into a Flame! These did not abuse the Ministry

because They were no longer in it: or charge them with unreasonable Designs against the Liberties of their Country! and strive to bring Government itself into Contempt!

They did not calumniate and throw Disparagingly at those in Place, because they were no longer in Place themselves:—such less did they insult their Princes; ridicule his Councils; censure and condemn his Councils; and join in stiff Controversy with those who disown'd his Title to the Crown! hated the Constitution! and avowed the Design to subvert and destroy their Prince!

But it is to the People in general, to whom thro' your Means, Sir, I would address myself; with such as those above-mentioned, if any such are yet among us, I utterly despair of doing any Good: I therefore leave them to those who have, upon all Occasions, appeared more than equal to them. Let those restless dissatisfied Gentry confine themselves to their proper Province, they may there make use of their utmost Abilities and Strength; let them try their Hand at Impeachments, and go back what Length they please, no Consequences are feared, or are any Favour asked of them upon these Heads: All that is desired is, that they would no longer abuse and impose upon the People:—If any Man is guilty, let them produce him, and bring him out; but let not the innocent suffer for another's Crime; neither let them stigmatize without Proof, or condemn with the Pen, whom the Law would most honourably acquit.

These few reasonable Concessions would put our Welfare out of the Power of mischievous Men, and break up the Source of incessant Scandals; Britain might then become the happiest Nation upon the Face of the Earth; but as we are not to expect any such Concessions, how reasonable soever, I am for advising my Countrymen to do the Business without them: If the People would but once be persuaded to resolve not to be made Dopes of, the most artful and hardened would not be able so easily to impose upon them: If they would but make use of their own good Sense and Understanding, the most malicious Insinuations, or bold Assertions, without Proof, would signify nothing; but lose their Weight, and so wholly disappoint those who built upon them, that the Kingdom would soon be freed of an Infection, more fatal to national Tranquillity than any Plague we have Reason to be afraid of.

The People never seem'd to have their Happiness more in their own Power than in the present Juncture; and both God and their Country call loudly upon them to make the most of this favourable Opportunity. Let the Factions alone to squabble among themselves, so long as we remain true to the Constitution, our present happy Establishment will be too well guarded against such vain and malicious Attempts.

His Majesty has ever shewn himself to be the Father of his People; and it must be wisely our own Fault if he is not so. Let us lay aside our Animosities, and let the Remembrance of them be buried in Oblivion: Let us all unite in Duty and Affection to the King; let him have all our Hearts, as well as our Hands; 'tis all that is required on our Part; for in his Majesty's Care for our Safety, and Zeal for the Publick Good, we shall then have a full Security against all Danger from Enemies at home and abroad.

A brave and a magnanimous Prince, with a united Nation, could leave us no Room for Apprehensions.

The Spanish Monarch might try all his Force, or with any united Strength attack us, he would then find an Union too strong for them to make their Way thro'; for then, as we should be always ready, so we should be always able to deal with them; Malecontents and Jacobins might then confederate as closely as they pleas'd; and lend our Force from abroad the utmost Assistance in their Power; those Friends to Confusion would be laugh'd at by the World; and incapable of any Design to our Prejudice.

These are the Circumstances all honest Men wish to see us in, and none but those who are otherwise, would offer any Obstruction to the taking place among us: This universal Union of Affection would make both the King and Nation happy; and neither of them can be completely so without this.

'Tis hard to say what there is left for us to quarrel at; why should we then suffer ourselves to be set at cutting one another's Throats, by the wicked Instru-

ments of our Divisions, who are making only Tools of us to promote their own Interest.

Our Religion and Laws; our Liberties, Privileges, and Properties are all established and secur'd to us, under the Favour of God, by a Protestant Prince, who has always made the Laws of the Land the Rule of his Government, and has always endeavour'd to make the End of his Government—Publick Good:—Can we then answer it to Heaven, or our own Consciences, to ourselves, or our Posterity, the neglecting of any thing, especially what is so much in our Power, towards strengthening his Majesty's Hands in the Work which Providence at this time has call'd him out to, for the Support of the general Welfare; and in vindicating of his own, and his People's injured Rights.

Can we answer to Almighty God, the not joining heartily together to make this our Protestant King a ways great and glorious, to render his Reign prosperous, and his Days happy; none of which can be, unless we will, with the full Consent of all Parties, unite in his Interest; which is nothing in our own; for, however it may answer the sinister Ends of some Men to have it thought otherwise, the King's and the People's Interest is one, and the same.

If we will not be at Peace with one another, we may run into Dissensions, and throw the Affairs of the Government into Confusion: a State of things, which at this juncture every honest Lover of his Country must tremble to think of.

How can his Majesty become the common Father of a People, tearing one another to Pieces? Of what Means can be effectual to secure the national Interests, and prosecute their Affairs to Advantage, whilst Party Rancour and Inveteracy prevail among them?

To conclude: The Prosperity of the Kingdom at home, and the Success of our Arms abroad, depend upon a steady and undisturb'd Administration of the Measures of Government. If there should be any Persons of a contrary Opinion, let them remember, that if they have a Mind to put it to the Trial, they cannot make the Experiment but at the Hazard of their Country; and that a Miscarriage may, at this critical Conjunction prove of fatal Consequences to us; and let us all remember, that whomsoever we find, at this time especially, pushing his private Designs at the Risque of the Publick Welfare, makes it immediately evident, that he values his Country less than his single Interest, and ought to be treated by us accordingly.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

H. W.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from France, and one from Flanders.

Naples, February 24.

SOME Jews of Consequence are already arriv'd here, and 'tis not doubted but there will be a greater Number here very soon than there is in any Town of Italy, considering the Advantage that may be deriv'd from their Industry to People without any Taste or Inclination for Commerce, and considering the very extraordinary Privileges which the Court has granted them, whereof there's one which of itself would be sufficient to people a whole Country with that Nation. 'Tis in the second Article of the King's Proclamation, as follows, viz.

"But since in times past it has been often observ'd that as the Jews have pass'd from their native Countries to fix their Habitation in some other, Hated, Jealousy or Envy, excited by false Prejudices, or by the Success of their Affairs, and sometimes abridg'd Zeal for Religion, has rais'd up Enemies against them, who accus'd them of having committed the blackest Crimes in the Countries from whence they came, or even endeavour'd to arm the Hands of Justice against them, on pretence that by an infernal Hypocrisy they had profess'd the Christian Religion in other Countries: For these Reasons, in order once for all to prevent such scandalous Accusations as expose the Lives and Fortunes of the Jews and their Families to unspeakable Danger, and in Imitation of the wise Laws and Customs of the States of Ferrara, Venice, Florence, and several other zealous and learned Christian



and Catholick Princes, and in pursuance of the very Approbation of the Holy See, and the Statutes that were actually in Force upon that Head in the Port and Town of Messina in Sicily at the time of our Accession to the Throne, *We declare*, that we will not suffer that the Jews settled or trading in our Dominions shall ever be molested or persecuted by our Ministers, Magistrates, or Tribunals, for Crimes committed out of our Dominions, even tho' it was desired of us in the Name of any Prince: On the contrary, we promise the said Jews and their Families who shall come to settle or trade in our Kingdoms and Dominions, that they shall be exempted and protected as well with regard to their Persons as to their Goods and Merchandise from all Suits that shall be commenced against them for Civil Debts or Criminal Offences contracted or committed out of our Dominions; and we grant them an unlimited Safe-conduct with regard to such Debts or Crimes, reckoning from the Day of their Entrance into our Dominions: And we forbid our Judges, Tribunals, Magistrates and Ministers to proceed against them and their Families for such pretended Debts and Crimes, as they value our Royal Favour or fear to incur our Displeasure. In consequence hereof we order, that if the contrary should happen by Mistake, or from any other Cause, all Process and every Sentence entered or paid against the said Jews shall be look'd upon as null and void.

#### HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, March 17. Came in the William and Mary, Beale, from Guernsey. Paid by the Mary, Holloway, from Lisbon for Rotterdam. Sailed out of the Harbour the Chester Man of War, Capt. Cooper for Spit-head.

Dover, March 17. Arrived the Neptune, Mason, late Brooks, from Virginia. Sailed the Boston, Dunn, for Chester.

Deal, March 17. Wind N. by E. Came down and sailed thro', the Parham Club, Davis; Gilbert, Pringle, for Antigua; Success, Preston, for Gibraltar. Arrived and sailed for the River, his Majesty's Ship Romney, Capt. Medley, from Lisbon. Arrived the Thomas, Richards, from Pool for Hull. Remains the Trial Man of War; and the Triumph Prize, Remond, from Porto Bello.

Graveyard, March 17. Passed by the Sufanna, Gregory, from South Carolina; Warren, Stiles, from Philadelphia; Prince of Orange, Frye, and the Pembroke, Davis, from Maryland; Princess of Brasil, Roberts, and the Emory, Sealands, both from Seville; London, Richardson, from Boston.

#### Arrived at several Ports.

At the Canaries, the Venus, Spibosa, from Campechy and the Havana.

At Nantes, the Santa Clara, Rouille, from Marinique.

At Rochelle, the Crown, Augrand, from Hispaniola.

#### LONDON.

Letters from Port Mahon of the 5th of March, mention that Admiral Haddock with his Squadron was arrived off of the West End of that Island.

Letters from Cadix of the 8th of March, N. S. say, that an Aviso was there arrived from the Havana, which Place she left the 7th of January: Also that a Privateer had brought in a Dutch Ship, on Suspicion of having English Goods on Board. The Dutch Captain refusing to surrender was kill'd by the Spaniards.

Yesterday the Lords and Commons waited on his Majesty with their Congratulatory Address, on the Glorious Success of his Arms in the West-Indies, under the Command of Admiral Vernon, in taking Porto Bello, and demolishing the Forts and Castles thereof.

To which his Majesty was pleased to make a Most Gracious Answer.

To-morrow will be paid at the Pay-Office at Whitehall, Six Months Off-Reckonings of his Majesty's Forces, from the 25th of December, 1738. to the 24th of June following, inclusive.

And on the Monday following Six Months Clearings will likewise be paid to the same Time.

Yesterday the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty appointed the several Lieutenants belonging to the Adventure, under the Command of the Lord George Graham, Son to his Grace the Duke of Montrose, and they were sworn in, and received their Commissions accordingly.

On Saturday last the Assizes ended at Bedford, when the six following Malefactors were capitally convicted, viz.

John Norfield, for a Robbery on the Highway.

John Woods, for robbing Mr. Noble on the Highway.

Stephen Peacock, for breaking open the House of Mr. Abraham Everet and stealing several Todds of Wooll.

Mary Hodgkinson, for stealing a Silver Tankard from Robert Matthews.

Thomas Lovell and James Willis, for Horse-stealing.

Four were cast for Transportation, and one burnt in the Hand.

The Judge before he left the Town was pleased to relieve Mary Hodgkinson, Thomas Lovell and James Willis for Transportation, and to order the other three for Execution.

Last Friday the Corps of the late Lord King was inter'd in great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity at Ockham in Surrey.

The Corps of the Lord Charles Fitzroy, Third Son to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, who died the 29th of July last at Milan, was carried on Thursday last from an Undertaker's in St. James's Street in order to be inter'd at Euston in the County of Suffolk, in the Burial-vault of that noble Family.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, A. M. is presented to the Living of Rackheath the Greater and the Lesser in the County and Diocese of Norwich.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Fortescue Aland set out for Rochester, to hold the Assizes there for the County of Kent.

#### BANKRUPTS.

William Stubbs, of Rotherhith in the County of Surry, Rope-maker.

William Hall, late of Edger, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	03 54	04 10

Bank shut. India 157 3-4ths. South Sea 961-half, 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths. New ditto 108 7-8ths to 109. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108. Five per Cent. ditto 89 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 86. London Assurance 111 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4 L 1 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1 qth to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 110 1 8th.

General Post Office, March 14, 1739.

Whereas the Post-Boy who was carrying the Worcester Mail from London to Southall, was set upon this Morning about Four o'Clock, between Audley-street and Tyburn Turnpike, by two Footpads, one of which was a luffy Man in a White Cape Coat, who presented a Pistol to the said Boy, and demanding the Oxford Bag led him into a Field against Audley-street End, opened the Mail, and took thereout the Worcester and Oxford Bags. The Worcester Bag containing the Ludlow, Tenbury, and Broom-yard Letters. The Oxford Bag containing the Burford, Whitney, and Woodstock Letters.

The Postmaster General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, That whoever shall apprehend and Convey, or cause to be apprehended and Conveyed both or either of the Persons who committed the said Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether Accomplish in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make Discovery, whereby the Persons, or either of them, who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster General,  
J. D. Barbour, Sec.

#### WHEREAS WILLIAM PLAISTED,

Apprentice to William Pember, Wine-Cooper in Mark-Lane, London, did on the Eighth Day of February last, leave his said Master's Service, and has not been heard of since, which gives his Parents the utmost Uneasiness; therefore (if the said Youth be living, and at his Liberty) he is earnestly requested to return either to his Master or Parents. But if he shall have entered himself in his Majesty's Service, by Land or Sea, this is to desire the Commanding Officer to give Notice thereof by Letter to the above Mr. Pember, which Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged; besides a Reward of Ten Guineas to any Person or Persons who shall bring him.

He is Sixteen Years of Age, pretty tall and luffy, of a ruddy Complexion, an high Forehead, and small Eyes, speaks thick, had on when he went away a green Serge Waistcoat without a Coat, a dirty Pair of Leather Breeches, and a Natural Wig.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the SWAN Inn at Stevenage in Hertfordshire is now taken by James Olney (from the Five Pells in the Strand, London); where the Nobility, Gentry and others, may depend upon the Best Accommodations and most Respectful Usage from their

Most obliged humble Servant,

JAMES OLNEY.

This Day is Published,  
(Price Rite'd 3s.)

THE Doctrine of Original Sin proposed to free and candid Examination.

In Three Parts.

Part I. All those Blacknot Scriptures which do expressly speak of the Consequences of the first Transgression, are fully and familiarly explain'd.

Part II. The principal Passages of Scripture which have by Divines been applied in Support of the common Scheme of Original Sin, and have not been discussed in the First Part, are impartially considered.

Part III. Some Objections and Queries are answer'd; and the Connection of the Doctrine of Original Sin with other Parts of Religion, particularly Redemption and Regeneration, is consider'd.

By JOHN TAYLOR of Norwich.

Printed for the Author; and sold by John Wilson, at the Turk's Head in Gracechurch-street; and T. Merrill, in Cambridge.

This Day is publish'd,

[ Price One Shilling ]

(Dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle.)

ROSALINDA. A Musical Drama.

By Mr. LOCKMAN.

As it is perform'd at Mr. Hickford's Great Room in Brewer-street, by Mrs. Arney, Mr. Beard, Mr. Russell, &c.

Set to Musick by Mr. SMITH.

To which is prefixed (very much enlarged in this Second Impression.)

An ENQUIRY into the Rise and Progress of Operas and Oratorios; with some Reflections on Lyrick Poetry and Musick.

Ab quatuor Digitis, quatuor ego tecta rotas

Signa supercilio bene hognante dant

Ergo ego jam virtus? ego sum tibi nobile regnum?

Ferrea sum, si non hoc ego pectus amem?

Published for the Author, by C. Corbett opposite to St. Dunstan's Church Fleet-street, and sold at the Pamphlet-Shops at the Royal Exchange, Temple-bar, Charing cross, Westminster-hall, St. James's, and Bond-street, &c.

Where may be likewise had, publish'd this Day

The fifth Edition (with Additions) of

David's Lamentation over Saul and Jonathan,

An Oratorio. By the same Author. Price 6 d.

#### THE True Cordial HORSE-BALLS,

at Four Shillings a Pound, so well known for the Cure of Colds, tho' of long standing, Sickness, Gripes, Lots of Appetite, &c. And the Extraordinary Pains of the Stomach, at Five Shillings a Pound, for Surfeits, Gravel, Hide-bound, &c. (too long to mention in this Advertisement) are continued to be had of SAMUEL GIBSON, where they have been made and sold for Fifty Years. And whereas many Gentlemen imagine, that the Receipts for making my Medicines, (viz.) The True Cordial Horse-Balls, and the Extraordinary Preparation of Antimony above-mentioned, are in the Books entitled, *The Farrier's Guide, the Dispensary, and Method of Dieting Horses*, by W. Gibson: And whereas several Apothecaries both in Town and Country (who I suppose make them as directed by W. Gibson's Books) pretend they are the same as mine: I do assure all Gentlemen, and others, that the Receipts for making the above-mentioned Cordial Balls and Preparations of Antimony are not in any Book, nor in any Person's Hands but my own. Therefore all Persons that would have the right Sort of Cordial Balls and Preparation of Antimony for the above-named Disorders, must send to me SAMUEL GIBSON, Druggist, at the Angel and Crown in Lombard-street, London; where, and no where else, they will be sure of the true Sort, with printed Directions how to use them.

#### PECTORAL LOZENGES OF BLOIS.

Ora foveat Illa, et Sanibus medicantur anhelis.

A Very Effectual Remedy against the usual Diseases of the LUNGS, as Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, &c. They prevent Consumptions, give great Relief in the Pthitick and Heart-burning, and contribute much to sweeten the Breath and cure the Chain-Cough in Children.

All Qualities allow'd to Pectorals in general, are found in these Lozenges; they are no ways calling to the Stomach, nor take away the Appetite, as do Lambdatives, and such like Oily Mixtures.

You may take one of them at Pleasure, and let it melt away in your Mouth as it were a Sugar-Plumb.

They have been prepared in England above Fifty Years, and have given general Satisfaction.

If you keep them dry, they will retain their Virtue for Seven Years.

Made and Sold at the Pottle and Mortar in Bury-street, St. James's, by John Crawley, Apothecary (late Servant to the Inventor Mr. Angibaud, deceased), and Sold at several Coffee-houses, at Mr. Bradshaw's Stoughton and Daffy's Elms Ware-house behind the Royal Exchange; at Mr. Deard's Toy-shop in the Court of Bequests; by Mr. Leake Bookbinder at Bath; by Mr. Peter Crown of Bristol; by Mr. Abree Printer at Canterbury, and at Leeds in Yorkshire &c. and by Mr. Leimonger, Cheesemonger at St. Albans: At One Shilling a Box.

All Orders from Town or Country shall be punctually observ'd, with Allowance to those that Sell them again.

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